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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2016-13

Pyraclostrobin

(publié aussi en français)

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Publications
Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada
2720 Riverside Drive
A.L. 6607 D
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

Internet: pmra.publications@hc-sc.gc.ca
healthcanada.gc.ca/pmra
Facsimile: 613-736-3758
Information Service:
1-800-267-6315 or 613-736-3799
pmra.infoserv@hc-sc.gc.ca

Canada

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on Belgian endives to the product label of Pristine™ WG Fungicide, containing technical grade boscalid and pyraclostrobin, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Pristine™ WG Fungicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 27985. Maximum residue limit (MRL) consultation for the boscalid present in Pristine™ WG Fungicide is being conducted under a separate action.

The evaluation of this pyraclostrobin application indicated that the end-use product has value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRL for pyraclostrobin is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRL can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRL, to be added to the MRLs already established for pyraclostrobin, is as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Pyraclostrobin

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Pyraclostrobin	methyl *N*-[2-[[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy]methyl]phenyl]-*N*-methoxycarbamate, including the metabolite [2-[[[1-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-yl]oxy]methyl]phenyl]carbamate	4.0	Belgian endives

ppm = parts per million

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

The MRL proposed for pyraclostrobin in Canada is the same as corresponding American tolerance as listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. Currently, there is no Codex MRL[1] listed for pyraclostrobin in or on Belgian endives on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food webpage.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRL for pyraclostrobin up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRL. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRL will be legally in effect as of the date that it is entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limit

Residue data for pyraclostrobin in Belgian endives were submitted to support the domestic use of Pristine™ WG Fungicide on Belgian endives.

Maximum Residue Limit

The recommendation for a maximum residue limit (MRL) for pyraclostrobin was based upon the submitted field trial data, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRL for Belgian endives.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial Used to Support MRL

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./100 kg roots)[1]	Preharvest Interval (days)	Lowest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)[2]	Highest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)[2]
Belgian endives	Spray to the roots prior to forcing/ 0.91 – 1.15	17 – 19	<0.17	<1.37

[1] g a.i./100 kg roots = grams of active ingredient per 100 kg of Belgian endive roots.
[2] Total residues of pyraclostrobin (*i.e.* parent + the metabolite BF 500-3)

Following the review of all available data, the MRL as proposed in Table 1 is recommended to cover residues of pyraclostrobin. Residues of pyraclostrobin in Belgian endives at the proposed MRL will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.